

DROUGHT COSTLY

EVERY CROP CUT FROM 30 TO 50 PER CENT—HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS LOST.

Immediate Rains Would Save Part of Tobacco Crop. Report Presents Dire Conditions in State.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—The drought has cost Kentucky farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Every crop has been cut from 30 to 50 per cent. The final yield of wheat is given as 12.5 bushels per acre for the state, as against 9.3 bushels last year. Oats at 18.3 bushels, barley at 17.8 bushels, rye 10.9 bushels. Basing the final yield of wheat on an acreage of 681,323, of which 79.8 per cent was left standing May 1, an average of 543,695 would show a total yield of 6,796,196 bushels for the state. The average rice this season has been about 90c or bushel. The total wheat crop herefor for the year is valued at \$6,116,577. An interesting part of this crop report is the estimate of 100 farmers of the cost of producing an acre of wheat in Kentucky. Out of 100 estimates from various portions of the state and with land values and price of labor varying the average estimate of the cost of producing an acre of wheat is \$10.16 per acre. With the average of wheat for the state of 12.5 bushels per acre sold at 90c, the farmers of Kentucky will make a profit of 91c per acre on their wheat for 1913. Rains in the near future could save more or less of the tobacco crops, but it is practically too late to benefit materially the corn crop of 1913. Corn has dropped to a condition of 63.6 per cent for the entire state, many sections reporting less than one-half of the usual crop possibility. Owing to an error the tobacco crop is not complete, but from the few reports a condition of 60 per cent for dark tobacco and 65 per cent for burley tobacco is indicated. Pasture conditions are reported bad, 67 per cent for blue grass, 69 per cent for orchard grass and 67 per cent for clover. Leguminous crops are holding out through these dry conditions. Cow peas are given at 78 per cent, soy beans at 70 per cent and alfalfa at 69 per cent. Garden conditions are given 62 per cent and there is but little hope held out for abundant fall vegetables. The fruit crop continues in fair condition. Condition of apples is given as 65 per cent, peaches 67.7 per cent, plums 63, pears 52 and grapes 81 per cent. Conditions of live stock have decreased owing to shortage of pasture. Lack of stock water is driving a great many animals to the market. Condition of horses is given as 92 per cent, cattle 90.7 per cent, sheep 93 per cent and hogs 90 per cent. Poultry is reported as suffering a great deal on account of excessively hot weather. The turkey crop will not be large. Condition of turkeys is given at 85 per cent, chickens 92 per cent and ducks 89 per cent.

WEATHER PROPHET ON WINTER.

Prognosticator Predicts a Severe Winter with Thirty Snows—September Will be Warm.

Lexington, Ky.—Asa K. Martin, who for many years has had a wide local reputation as a weather prognosticator, has issued a forecast in which he predicts unusually severe cold weather next winter. He declares that there are to be just thirty snows, the first falling on October 16, and the last on May 5. There is to be one sleetstorm in the month of December. Twelve zero days are scheduled. There are to be four ice spells in which the ice will be from three to seven inches thick. The worst cold weather and snowstorms, he says, will be in December and January. One ice spell is to come from two and one-half to three inches in thickness.

The weather conditions for this month he says, are determined largely by the conditions prevailing on the day the Dog star rises, August 9. Should the weather be hot and sultry on that day the same character of weather will continue until August 27, when the star sets at the dark hour of midnight. He prophesies that September will be warm, but not so warm as August, and the fall will run up to the middle of October. October will be cool and pleasant.

OPERATORS RESENT CHANGE.

Somerset, Ky.—C. H. Moore has been made local manager of the Gainesboro Telephone Co., succeeding P. Woodbridge, who has been here for several years. On the day Mr. Moore took charge all the operators quit without saying a word, because, as one said, they understood one of the operators was to be discharged and not knowing which one it was they all went out. A force was soon "imported" from up the state.

SAFELOWERS BOUND OVER.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—At their examination before United States Commissioner Clark, the alleged yeggmen, J. B. Benson and Tom Price, entered pleas of not guilty to the charge of blowing open and robbing the postoffice safe at Crofton. They were held in \$2,000 bond each, in default of which they were taken to the Paducah prison by Postoffice Inspector Milligan and Deputy Marshal Nichols. They will be tried at the November term of federal court.

REUNION AT LOUISVILLE

Grand Masters of Middle West Will Attend Great Reunion August 14 and 15.

Louisville, Ky.—The Odd Fellows of Kentucky and Southern Indiana will hold one of the greatest reunions in the history of the Order in Louisville, August 14 and 15. The Grand Masters of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Virginia and West Virginia will be present. The 120 children of the Orphan's Home at Lexington will be taken to Louisville by special train to spend the two days in an outing that will be wonderful to them. They will be given the freedom of Fontaine Ferry Park, one of the greatest amusement parks in the country. On the morning of the 15th these orphans will be taken in automobiles all over the various parks of the city reaching the park in time for the second day's fun. The Watkins Hotel will entertain them with its compliments. Prizes will be given to add zest to all the games. A whistling contest for boys 16 years old or under, egg hunts, baby shows and other well known amusements will be given. Besides these games the committee purchased all the rights for the devices in the park and has issued tickets which will be given to all Odd Fellows, their families and friends, free of charge, which will give them an opportunity to enjoy the day without expense. On the afternoon of the 14th the Patriarchal Degree will be given by the celebrated degree staff of Mt. Horeb Encampment of Louisville, which had the distinction of giving this degree at the last Grand Encampment. On the afternoon of the 15th the first degree will be given by the famous degree staff of Home Lodge No. 352 of Louisville. These degrees will be given on the stage of the theater which gives an opportunity for scenic and dramatic effects unobtainable on the ordinary lodge floor.

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM

Can Be Produced in Large Quantities By Experiment Station—Demonstrations Will Begin August 14.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky agricultural experiment station having completed its new laboratory for the production of anti-hog cholera serum, by which a large quantity of the serum can be produced, Prof. Joseph H. Kastle, director of the station, has issued invitations to all of the veterinarians and hog breeders of the state to attend a series of demonstrations of the use of the serum, which will begin at the serum laboratory on August 14. It has been conclusively shown that the serum will prevent hog cholera, and as the experiment station will now for the first time be in a position to furnish ample quantities of the serum, it is hoped that hog cholera, which annually causes losses of millions of dollars to the farmers of Kentucky, can soon be practically eradicated from the state. The method of administration of the serum is, however, one of the most important features of its use, and the use of the serum in ignorant hands is more dangerous than remedial, and to this cause is attributed practically all of the complaints of failure or bad results. Director Kastle calls attention to the fact that the use of this serum is a comparatively new branch of serum science, with which comparatively few veterinarians are thoroughly familiar. The demonstrations are, therefore, to be given for the purpose of instructing the veterinarians of the state, and all hog breeders who desire to know for themselves the proper manner of administering the remedy. In addition to the demonstrations in the use of the serum, instruction will be given in the care of both sick and well hogs, disinfection after hog cholera, the disposition of hog cholera carcasses, and similar subjects, by experts of the experiment station.

WANT BETTER TRAIN SERVICE.

Hazard, Ky.—Urging that the Louisville & Nashville railroad put into service through passenger trains, one leaving Louisville in the morning and arriving at McRoberts in the evening and one leaving McRoberts simultaneously with the Louisville train and arriving at the same time, the Hazard Commercial Club has adopted a resolution asking the Louisville Commercial Club to communicate it to the officials of the road as a recommendation regarding the service, when the Lexington and Eastern extension is finished.

HOSPITAL FAIR A SUCCESS.

Winchester, Ky.—The Hospital Fair for Clark county was well attended. A big show of livestock, many stables of fine horses, sheep and cattle were on exhibition. Friday was Bourbon and Montgomery counties day. This exhibition for the past two years has been given by the doctors of the county to raise \$50,000 to erect a hospital in Winchester. More than one-third of the amount has been raised.

DEATON IS FOUND GUILTY.

Winchester, Ky.—The jury in the case of Jim Deaton, charged with the murder of Ed Callahan, found him guilty and fixed the punishment at life imprisonment. The prisoner made no movement when the verdict was read, and his facial expression did not change. This is the third conviction in the so-called Callahan case, all by Madison county juries. D. F. Deaton and Andrew Johnson having been convicted within the last two weeks.

WEALTHY ESCAPE

JUST PROPORTION OF TAX BURDEN UNDER KENTUCKY SYSTEM, SAYS TAX EXPERT.

Would Employ Efficient Assessors on Salary and Place Them Under Control of Central Tax Commission.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—Kentucky's tax system is antiquated, full of loopholes through which the wealthy residents may escape their proportion of the tax burden, and is administered by politicians instead of experienced assessors. Such is the epitome of the investigations of Carl C. Plehn, of California, a member of the staff of the California University, who was employed by the Kentucky State Tax Commission to recommend an up-to-date method of collecting taxes and assessing property, so that all persons may share alike their just proportion of the taxes. Prof. Plehn proposes the employment of efficient assessors, working under the control of a central tax commission, the latter to do all the work now done by the State Board of Valuation and Assessment, the State Board of Equalization and the State Railroad Commission. It is recommended in this preliminary report of Prof. Plehn that assessors be paid not less than \$3,000 a year, and that each assessor be appointed by the Central Tax Commission, appointed by the Governor, and that the assessing districts comprise more than one county, except in counties which contain a large amount of taxable property. The most important recommendation Prof. Plehn says that he can make is for the enactment of a statute imposing a heavy penalty for the registration of a deed which does not give the actual cost of real estate transferred, for he says that unless such a statute is enacted the work of the Assessor, Board of Supervisors and State Board of Equalization is merely a guess and generally imposes a hardship on the honest property owners who give in their assessments correctly. As for the taxation of certain classes of personal property, such as mortgages, he says that nearly \$26,000,000 of mortgages were taxed last year, and that every cent of this is double taxation. The land is taxed and then the mortgages, which stand for and represent a part of the value of the land, are also taxed, and the burden falls on the borrower and not the lender. He recommended that the franchise tax should be extended to cover all corporations organized for profit, except banks and insurance companies, otherwise taxed, such as mercantile, industrial, mining, agriculture, real estate dealings and other companies. These companies are taxed by the license-tax system, but he thinks that the consolidation of the license-tax system with the franchise-tax system should be made.

RICH COAL VEINS STRUCK.

Hazard, Ky.—The discovery of two veins of what is said to be the best coal in this section near Mass, 12 miles south from Hazard on the Branch tract of 4,000 acres, is one of the surprises of the day. It was a mooted question as to whether coal in paying quantity could be had at this point. An expert was called in and after taking the bearings and studying the situation decided to open up at a certain spot and after going 20 feet found that the No. 5 vein, found in other parts, showed up here at five feet five inches and that the No. 6 vein showed at nine feet six inches, with but a small parting. Steps will at once be taken to develop further and a strong company will begin the work of installation of a plant that will be the largest in or near Hazard.

BAPTISTS HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

Salisburyville, Ky.—The annual session of Enterprise Association of Baptists convened with Licking River church, at Sublett. Enterprise association is composed of Pike, Johnson, Floyd and Magoffin counties, and covers a large section of Eastern Kentucky, the larger part being missionary territory. The meeting was one of the best in the history of the association. Delegates from all the churches represented by the association attended. The Rev. T. J. Riggs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Pikeville, preached the introductory sermon. The Rev. William J. Lockhart, pastor of Huntington Baptist church, Baltimore, and Mrs. Lockhart attended the meeting, which continued three days.

AFTER THE HOOKWORM.

Carlisle, Ky.—The state board of health will soon begin, it is stated, a thorough investigation of the prevalence of hookworm in Nicholas county. A preliminary investigation has already been made by Dr. I. B. Shirley, of the board.

DOVES ARE VERY SCARCE.

Winchester, Ky.—Hunters in this section, where doves a few years ago were plentiful, declare now that the game bird will be extinct within a few more years, so great has been the slaughter of them in the wheat fields of the Blue-grass in the past. A search has been made this summer for signs of doves and but few can be located. The raising of hemp has ceased in this section and the once great sport of shooting the doves in the hemp fields is a lost art.

FOR THE IDLE HOURS

NEGLIGEE GARMENTS HAVE ELABORATE GARNISHMENT.

Lace in Profusion Is the Distinguishing Mark—Combinations of All Sorts Allowed in Apparel for Boudoir Wear.

Lace plays as great a part in negligee wear as it does in all other types of feminine dress. Usually the elaborate lace trimming is what strikes the eye first in modern peignoir or room sack, and details of foundation material, ribbons, little silk and chiffon flowers and other trimming details make themselves evident afterward.

Though crepe de chine and shadow lace, with suitable garnishment of rosebuds, form the most aristocratic type of sacque or full length negligee, there are pleasing models of much less expensive character for the average woman's midsummer wear, such as is shown in the illustration. Dotted swiss is combined with lace or with very fine machine embroidery in hand effects. Dotted batiste and plaited net, flowered crepe with net frills and similar summer combinations that one sees in the season's wear and as these lovely little affairs are surprisingly little-priced no woman need go away for a week-end visit without a fresh and becoming garment in her suitcase for idle gossip.

Full length negligees are almost invariably draped, for drapery just now seems to be an obsession with femininity.

Even the humble kimono of ordinary cotton crepe is likely to be caught up at the knee under a rosette of ribbon to convey a suggestion of clinging drapery, and as for the expensive models of chiffon, crepe de chine and lace, clinging is surely the word for their exquisite lines of grace, produced by artful but seemingly artless drapery. Now French negligees of allover lace



Full Length Negligee.

are hung over white chiffon foundations having upper sections of flesh colored tulle so that the fashionable effect of semi-nude shoulders is achieved without any real immodesty whatever. French negligees also are of fine net embroidered with chenille flowers in pale mauve, rose or lilac. Ribbons have a larger place on negligee wear than has been the case in

FROM SCRAPS OF CRETONNE

Many Pretty and Serviceable Articles May Be Made in the Odd Moments of Leisure.

After hoarding up scraps of cretonne left from window draperies and furniture covers, a clever woman emptied her patch bag one day and from the oddly shaped pieces of cretonne made many pretty articles.

A large roll of rose-sprigged French cretonne furnished material enough to cover a hat box.

To successfully accomplish this, cut a band long enough to encircle the box and wide enough to cover the sides, with allowance made for turning in at the top and bottom.

With bookbinders' paste join the ends at one corner. Slash the edges so that they will turn neatly and paste in place. Cover the lid in the same manner, and to properly finish the box line with cretonne or plain material, pasting the sides, bottom and top smoothly to the pasteboard foundation. This makes a lovely box in which to keep your best hat and is one which need not be concealed from view.

Useful Coats.

No more useful garment than the coat of lightweight worsted has been included in woman's wardrobe in years. These coats fill almost every requirement of a summer wrap. They are gracefully appropriate for wear with the draped afternoon costume of crepe de chine, lansdowne or foulard, are jaunty attractive over a short skirted outfit costume, and they will answer for short motor trips and for travel by rail or by water. The rather

AFTERNOON GOWN



Model of white cluny lace over chiffon, with draped skirt. Trimming of black maline and sash of same material.

several seasons, though in most instances wide, soft bows are also made with this twisted-up ribbon. The sash is of course a feature of negligee wear, just as it is of all costumes, this season, and many little sacques of soft fabric have weighted girdles which knot at the front or at one side of the front and hang below the edge of the sacque to the knee.

MARY DEAN.

MAY BE CURLED AT HOME

Not Necessary to Send Plumage to Professional Cleaners When They Become Bedraggled.

The present fashionable ostrich feather, although it is not so tightly curled as the old fashioned plume, looks even more bedraggled and forlorn when it is out of curl than the old one did. Yet fogs and mists or rains are as frequent as ever, and ostrich feathers are now worn at all times of the day and night, regardless of the weather. Plumage's feathers were put forward to fill the role of a feather which moisture would not change, but they do not take the place of the regulation ostrich feather.

There is only one thing to do if you wear ostrich feathers, and that is to learn how to curl them. It is as good as impossible to send a feather to the professional cleaner to be curled every time there is a summer shower.

When the moist hat with feather trimming is removed put it, if possible, near a fire. Heat often restores a good deal of the lost curl. When this is not possible let the feather dry thoroughly and then recur it with a nail file, the blunt edge of a knife or some other steel or silver blade which is not sharp.

Work with one or two of the fronds of the feather at a time. Catch them between the thumb and the blade near the stem of the feather and slowly and firmly draw the thumb and the blade along the fronds to the edge. If necessary go over some of the feathers twice.

It is surprising how rapidly this curling can be done; and if it is carefully done after a little practice the feather will look quite as well as if it had been curled by a professional.

severely cut models of dark or neutral colored material are the most satisfactory—and usually the smartest. Sometimes a bright-colored Bulgarian collar adds a touch of gaiety and very exclusive coats of this sort have linings of American Beauty or emerald green silk. Mandarin yellow is another favorite lining hue. Very good looking sport coats of pin striped black or navy serge, with trim lines and trimming of white pearl buttons, may be found.

Bleach for Waists.

When perspiration has left a yellow mark over the blouse with peroxide of hydrogen, leave until dry, then cover with ammonia and wash. Ammonia water can be used to wash woolen waists on parts where perspiration has left marks. The ammonia will clean the material without injury to the fabric, and also destroy all odor. Often a mark in fire material may be removed in the following manner: In a saucer or pan place a lighted match and cover with sulphur. When it begins to burn cover with a funnel to hold in the fumes. Hold the dampened material over the end of the funnel, and in most cases it will bleach the spot. Work by an open window where there is a strong draft, in order to avoid inhaling any of the fumes.

Silk Stocking Hint.

You can prolong the wearing qualities of silk stockings to a much greater extent by sewing a piece of soft silk on the inside of both toe and heel. Japanese wash silk is good. Darn it in around the edge. Also sew a piece of the silk at the top where the garters fasten.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 17

CROSSING THE RED SEA.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 14:19-31. GOLDEN TEXT—"Before they call, I will answer."—Isa. 65:24.

No sooner were the Israelites sent on their journey than the Egyptians repented and pursued (vv. 5-9). Then it was that Moses encountered the first of that complaining (v. 10) against which he struggled until God took him from this earth. They "cried" (v. 10) but they did not rest. It did look like a dangerous situation and there were but three possible methods of procedure. (a) To return to slavery, (b) to die in the wilderness, or (c) to go forward in faithful obedience, trusting God for deliverance. Their salvation (v. 13) was from God, see Acts 4:12; Heb. 6:8, 9. God's leading, 13:31, 22, had brought them to this place; now He will manifest His glory, will get unto Himself "honor" (v. 17).

Testing the Israelites.

I. Protection, vv. 19-22. As the angel of God (Christ?) came between Israel and the Egyptians we are reminded of Ps. 34:7, "the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him and delivereth them." The same cloud that brought darkness to the Egyptians brought light to the Israelites. Even so we have the "Light," Luke 2:32; John 8:12, 9:5, and are admonished to walk in the light, Eph. 5:8. While God brought confusion to the Egyptians and was testing the Israelites by causing them to "fear not, stand still and see" (v. 13). He was at the same time giving Moses an opportunity to work out His plan of deliverance (v. 16). As the strong east wind blew it heaped up the waters, dried out the muddy bottom and opened a passage for the deliverance of all the chosen ones. Then it was time for prayer to cease (v. 14, 15) and for action to begin, the seemingly impossible is now quite possible, Matt. 19:26. Notice, however, that God had used a man (Moses) in His work of deliverance. It was a very simple shepherd's staff that God directed Moses to use. Surely the power was not in the staff nor in the arm back of the staff. The same waters that had seemed to be such a barrier are now used as a wall of protection (v. 22) on the right hand and on the left leaving no opportunity for a flank attack. Their only way of escape was forward and each step they took was one of faith.

II. Pursuit, vv. 23-25. Pharaoh had judged that the Israelites were entangled, "perplexed" (v. 3) in the wilderness and that Moses had inadvertently led them into a natural trap which was to the advantage of the Egyptians. Further, we judge that with the darkness of the cloud before them, the Egyptians were not fully aware of the fact that they were following Israel into the midst of the waters. Blind fury will lead a man into strange surroundings and to perform insane acts. This new way was not prepared for Pharaoh nor for the straight and narrow path which leads to glory for the unrepentant sinner. Jehovah was near at hand that "morning watch" (v. 24), even as today He blesses those who keep that hour. One "look" from Jehovah brought confusion and discomfort upon the pursuers.

The Safe Path.

III. Punishment, vv. 26-31. The path that is safe for faith is no place for the disobedient. God looking through that cloud paralyzed the proud forces of Pharaoh in the place of all places most dangerous. God not alone looked but took off their chariot wheels and fear overcame them. Then they realized that Jehovah was fighting and sought to flee. Again God uses a man in the working out of His plan and Moses is instructed to stretch forth his hand over the sea, v. 26. As the morning breaks the waters return to their level, and again God uses natural forces in a supernatural manner. Like as one would shake off some useless, offensive, appendage so God was rid of the army of Pharaoh (v. 27 marg.). A careful reading of this story, especially verse 28 R. V., clearly indicates the probability that Pharaoh himself did not perish. Thus it was that Israel saw the handwork of the Lord upon the Egyptians while they themselves remained a saved people, saved by the power of Jehovah. Great fear came upon them (v. 31) and they "Believed the Lord and His servant Moses." How and that their faith proved so short lived and that they so soon murmured against God and His servant Moses. Thus we see the nation delivered, consecrated and placed under the direct government and guidance of God. Egypt did not keep faith with Israel to let them "go and worship" and God wrought a complete deliverance. God's judgment of the sin of Egypt was carried out to the last degree, but in strict justice. On one hand is God's guidance and over against that the lengths men will go whose hearts are hardened in rebellion. The blasphemous daring of the Egyptians was rebuked as they attempted to march along God's highway of deliverance. Israel followed Moses, the prophet.